they are almost useless. This descioney was

felt, and attempts were made to supply it

by private enterprise. Several psciodicals,

THE NEW CITY HALL, when finished, will be a great ornament to the city, but the intuitions that manufactured by Barranys & LEAR international more directly the great numbers of senatile Gentlemen who order their Hate at No. Chatham and certer Chatham and Fearl ate, where all the spice of the season over he found

A CHRONOMETER is the most perfect of time-beepers Just so are Nouve the most perfect of fars. The beepers Just so are Nouve the most perfect of fars. The France Style. of Har bessed by Knowle the very no fortion of cribits shift, and singuister markets due to unparalised. Mr. Knowle stores are at No. 128 Fulton at and No. 533 Schodway

MRALIO-We mean the Hatter, corner of Broad-ray and Canal, who makes the best, most durable facest finish species pushes and in fact the very test that is a setured to the city. Give him a cell, and you will say re-til to a fact.

Public opinion determines the value of HATS as Public opinion determines the value of that a service Besset and public optation has affixed the stamp of an environity to Gasus's superh Spring Style for lab. Here the unlast repeated demand for this light rich and eminently he coming taken. It is the current far of the season. It bears the ling present faste in deap and skill in amandature upon it helps the impression of faste in deaps and skill in amandature upon the plane, its preportions, its compact yet elastic substance, its fash and in timesings its compacing it with gher and fash and in timesings in compacing it with gher and higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a cam of higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such as the higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such as the higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such as the higher priced Hava, it is difficult to toustine how such a such as the higher priced Hava, it is difficult to the higher pr

SPRING, 1855.—OVERCOATS for the season, of light, plain and mixed Cashmere Clotte and Tereds, of the most approved stales of Surtout and Falerot, ranging from \$1 to \$18. D Davies & Co. Not 278, 259 and 200 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS: MANTILLAS:
BREKMAS & Co. No SC Cansi st. corner of Marcer et .

Having now completed their stock of MANTILLAS, offer them
the impection of the laddes, consisting of
GERMAN, APPLIQUE, and CHANTILLY LACE.

MOIZE ANTIQUE WATERD and PLAIS SILKS in all colors.
They also wish to call particular attention to one very beaulife style of MANTILLAS at no exclusively by them, which they
will sell for from \$6 to \$8 in black and colored silks.
Also just receives, a leash invoice of Loce and Maslin DRAFEMIRS of every description.

SPRING, 1855. - BUSINESS FROCKS and CUTA-WAYS - very riegant assortments, in every description of Cloth Cashn ere and Teece fabric - ranging from \$5 to \$ 50 cach. D. Davids & Co., Nos 258, 259 and 250 Groadway.

D. DAVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 259 Stroadway.

SPRING CLOTHING—ANOTHER REDUCTION.—
Having purchased their materiuls in a depressed season for cash. Rockes & Co. were this year enshed to reduce the prices of their fashionable Spring Chorning at the ourset how the lowest figure of forces; year. As the seaton draws to its close, they amounce a farther reduction. Onestemen who may call at the Grant Warehouse, outner of Federal and Newson and the Co. Warehouse outners of Federal and Newson and August 1997. The contract of the Co. Spring Overcosta, &c., toketed at prices lower than aree ever before been efficied to such Clothing in this city.

before hers efficient to such Clothing in this city.

FAMILY GOODS.—Just received from auction,
Berneley Table Damaks. Towels and Towellings, Shustings,
Raphing, Quilts. Blankers, Ac., which we will sell lower than
they have ever before hers soid at.

K. H. Leaderster & Go's, 313 Sponless, our Leadings.

Security, 1855.—Pants—Our generatment of

SPRING, 1855. — PANTS — Our responsible to these, from the best selections of parties and American Casements, Spec 510 cash

D. Davilta & Co. Nos 258, 259 and 260 Sroad way.

MOURNING GOODS. — Bombazines, Delaines,
Barrer Alspace, Can'on Ciette Luwrs, Can'on Cietee, India
Silks, &c., for sale at a discount of 3: P cent from their real
Ref. L. Landersk & C.,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Lemardet. SPRING, 1855 .- VESTS- We offer some three or

four hundred different designs of the most approved styles of Spring and Summer VESTS, ranging from \$1 to \$6. D DEVLIN & Co. Nos 258, 259 and 200 Broadway.

Scarcely has fair weather assumed the reins of power ever our heautiful city than we already see Evanus Chorsino Warkinouze, Nos 60 and 68 Felton et, crowed; with travelers espec after fashicash e garments adapted to the SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.-Messrs. ELY &

PPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs. ELY & MUSGER law removed to their spacinus Warnrooms, No. 5.9 Breadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel) where they offer the word or tembre assortment of Plane Fortus and Mictoricons to focuse in this city, among which are the celebrated Triple Bidingeo double octave Plane and full supply of A. W. Ludd & Co.'s (Bosten) so perior disgonal Planes; Cathart & Needham's Melodeores, with a large supply of low priced new and second-hand Planes. Alt of which we will sell at pices that really dely competition.

No. 519 Breadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sppiling 1856. Howe Communications and Melodeons to let. SPRING, 1855.-BOYS' CLOTHING-We would ask the special attention of heads of families and colleges to on large stock of the above. Great care has been given to the se-lection and manufacture. Prices useful m and loss of the D Drylik & Co., Nos. 258, 159 and 269 Broadway.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—\$100,000 worth of new Fashinashle Spring and Summer Clothing for Mea and Boys of every description selling at full 25 per cent. below the market prices, at De Groot & Sov's, Oak Hall, Nos. 81 and 88 Fullon et. and Nos. 47 and 48 Goldests.

JAMES LITTLE & Co. have an excellent assortment of ready made CLOTHING, made up under their own syst, and fer quality of goods, style and finish there is no equal. Goods made to order at the shortest notice. No. 412 Breadway near Canalist

SPRING, 1855 .- FURNISHING GOODS-A large and select stock of chirs. Cravets, Gloves, Robes de Chambe Smoking Jackets, &c. selected from the best European source or of our own mas ufacture. D DEVLIN & Co , Nos 258, 259 and 269 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular SPRING. SPRING.

PARTMENT—We can say with call admin the the transfer of the most desirable at less of the risk Cassimans, Springs, Sc. everofferably any house in this market, to make to order; and, if not made in the best style, we would request that they be not accepted to the best style, we would D Davits & Co., Nos. 228, 239 and 263 Broatway.

D DEVLIS & Co. Nea. 223 230 and 207 Minatery.

AUCTION DRY GOODS.—The following goods will be opened and offered for sale this mersing at 30 per cent, under their real value: A large stock of alegant Luce Gortains from \$61 to \$30 per pair; rich Barege, Barege, Rubes, Organda Robes, Printed Musilier; 5000 yands of real India Sike, from \$41 to \$67 per yard, 4 cases of time Barege Delatine, 1/ per ward; 4 to \$67 per yard, 4 to \$67

We are selling the best quality of Ludies Garrens, of our own manufacture, for 10/, 12/, 14/, 16/ and 10/ a pair; Flirrens, TES and RUSKINS for 6/, 7/, 8/, 9/ and 10/. Also, Misses and Children's SROSS, at equally law prices.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!-We

will open this morning a large stock of fine French (linghams at I/ per yard, worth I/, I case of fine Barege Delaines, I; fine Deberge, I/6, and Bombaines, Targes, Shawis, Alpacas, &c., equally cheap

H. LEADERSTEE & CO.

No 437 Bradway, cot. Leonard et. LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!!-

WORTH OF EFILENDID CAPPETS.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, [0] and [1] per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, [7] [8] and [9] per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, [3] and [8] per yard.

ENLISH INGRAIN CAPPETS, [3], [4], [4] 6 and [6] per yard.

ENGLISH OLICLOTHS, [6] and [7] per yard.

AMERICAN OLICLOTHS, [8] [6] 3] and [4] per yard.

GOWQUA and CANTON MATTHIOS, [2] per yard.

GOWQUA and CANTON MATTHIOS, [2] per yard.

GOLD WINDOW SHADENS, [6] [6] and [6] per pair TABLE

OVERS, [12] to [24], at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. [9] BOWCHY.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. No. 377 and 379 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS. ETC., ETC.

For eale on the most reasonable terms

FOR CASH. CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

UARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
SMITH & LOUISBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near of and st., have received by late arrivals, the latest patterns of John Crossley & Gen's VELVEY and Targaray Carrieration, and compressed to offer one of the most complete and varied amortiments in this market full 85 per cent. less than last year's prices.

Rich Velvet, 10/ to 14/ per yard.

Rich Brassels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Rich Brassels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.

Bost Ingrain, 5/ to 6/ per yard.

Bost Ingrain, 5/ to 6/ per yard.

different patterns of the ruest and most beautiful designs.

Buyers of us have the banefit of a variety.

THERE RUNDERS

Buyers of us have the banefit of a variety.

THERE A LABUR

THERE AS LABUR

THERE AS

as that of any once our raters to make their electhus our raters are a song per centage lower than can be found elsowhere.

W. J. F. Dalley & Co. Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broanway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The under Signed bega leave to inform his numerous friends and the pub-lic, that he is fully prepared, an usual, to give his attention to alea of Housewoll. Furnivum at Authon, at the residence of families that this of healing up housekeeping this spring. Account usies rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required. ALDERT H. NICOLAY, Austineeer, No. 4 Broad et.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER .-- In any figure J. Blesch News, All Perhaps has an ab-ished in his office a department for the sale of FURNITURE, A competent person will be found at the fact for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business.

(160)

ARTHONY J. BLESCHER, Auxiliared.

No. 7 Broad et.

(169)

No. 1 Broad et

HANTE TO THE WEDDING—But be sure that
the bride's slippers were made by CANTRELL, No. 588 Bowery
Thore of the box ton frequently remark that a distingue appearance cause to acquired without the sist of CANTRELL'S beautiful DATTERS and SLIPPERS. A. No. 308 Bowery time ladies
will find an establishment of a character entirely fasticet from
its enroundings, and worthy of their patronage.

STEAM'] HOLMAN & GRAY, [STEAM BOOK, JOB. NEWSTAFFER AND MUSIC PRINTERS, Corner of Contro and White sta. Cards, Bill Heads, Checutars, Handsults, STC., At about notice and low prices for cash, Adams and Cylinder Press Work for Publishers.

INHALATION FOR CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONatmerices.—Dr. Curtis.—Dear sir: I have had the Asthus for more than twenty years—no man on earth has suffered more with it than I have. I am now happy to say your Hroncot has cottrally relieved, and I believe curato me of this dreadful manage. Respectfully yours. James Locks.

has entirely relieved, and I believe centro me of this dreastful maledy. Respectfully your.

Hing Sing, Rew York, April 19, 1855.

The Hvorana is for sale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co. No. 149. Chambers etc. C. H. Rino, No. 198 Breadersy, also by Drugsiste throughout the City; and by Mrs. Haves, No. 175 Fullonst, and 154 Atlantics A. Brooklyn. Price \$53 package.

R. B. The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linest, which is least incoveraging to the patient, or hindrance to the daily avecation. The heat of the body evaporates the finite—on thus or heat ead it is used.

Cartiss—Dr. Curtis's Hvorana is the original and only grounds action.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATEST, WITH POWDER-PROOF LOCKS THAT HAVE NEVER BERN BORNER.—Thirteen years is use, and never a dol ar's worth of books or pepers consumed in one o' them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-siz

These Fafes are secured by the celebrated "La SELLE"
LOCK, and for sale by STEARS & MARYIN.
Nos. 44 and 46 Water et.
The only makers of Salamander da es combining Wilder's
and Rich's Patents. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Salt-Rheum, Scor-HOLLOWAY S UNITMENT.—Sail theorem, to be Fruption and Service Nearly built be accurate to the efficience of this wonderful organist is core of these diseases. They never fail, however loss, deline or despectate the case may be Sold at the manufacts, No. 30 Maideo lane. New York, and No. 244 Strand don, and by all Druggless, at 25 cents, 625 cents, and \$6.

HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, -- BATCHEon's Factory for these articles is No 235 Stoodway Nice injuste rooms for the application of his femous Hara-Dva, its wholesale and retail. The largest and hest associated of ties and Toyens in the United States. Also, Barchilous oblavia CREAM

PIANOS. - T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C.—Constantly on hand comprists in part a large essortment of Hair Mattresses Feathers Beds Falllasses Core Bedstads Blankers and Componens, at No. 150 Chabban st. cores Majory. Wholesale and retail.

Martis Willard, Agent.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1855.

We would urge upon all the friends of Probibitory Law and Mayor Wood to show their strength to night, at the congratulatory meeting in the Metropolitan Theater. The building will hold a vast au ience, all will be comfortably seated and well entertained, and eminent speakers will be present. Let a crowd be present to support the good cause!

After five years' residence in the City Deleca Henry Carnai, convicted of the murder in Dey st., has been disposed of by a sentence of four years in the State Prison. The District-Attorney said the principal witnesses were in South America and could not be obtained. The prisoner had been found guilty, and a new trial had been granted, but under the circumstances the Court accepted a plea of guitty of manelaughter in the third deeree.

Stephen E. Glover, of this City, the alleged owner of the bark Millenden, has been arrested and put under \$20,000 bail, to answer a charge of fitting out the vessel for the African Slave-

George Lake, who was convicted of the murder of his wife and two children, in Dutches Co . two years ago, and who had been a warded a new trial by the Court of Appeals, is now declared irsane, and will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Should be be restored to reason, the trial will

The Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration to whom was submitted the suggestion of Mayor Wood for the abatement of the outrageous frauds which are practiced upon Immigrants in this City, yesterday afternoon reported that it was inexpedient to adopt any more of the suggestions than are at present in operation.

Resolutions have passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in favor of the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia.

Navigation is slowly opening. The Delaware Lake Erie is free as far as Erie.

We have dates from Salt Lake City to the lat of March, and from Santa F6, to the 17th of the same month. The news is interesting, but presents no very important features.

Our Chicago correspondent gives a graphic account of the rum riot which disgraced that City last Saturday. The rumselters die hard, bit there is no help for them.

An interesting letter from Dr. Charles A. Peck. concerning the position of Americans in Cuba will be found in another part of this paper. He gives a very clear account of the outrages to which he was subjected by the Captain-Ceneral.

By an arrival at Boston we have some interesting news from Liberia. One of the acts of the Legislature at its last sersion was the adoption of a stringent prohibitory liquor law. Laws were also enacted for the encouragement of Agriculture, for the employment and relief of the poor and for establishing a uniform currency Pretty well for a race incapable of self govern ment.

The Africa, at Halifax, brings us a week later intelligence from Europe. The general aspect of affairs is unchanged. The Vienna Conference was in session, but nothing had been done. In the Crimes, there had been some slight skirmishing, but nothing important, though the Russians say there was a hard fight on the 26th of Great Britain had proclaimed a loan of £15,000,000. The visit of Napoleon was the great expected event in London, and the opening of the World's Fair the only topic in Paris. We give the details of the news under our telegraphic

COST OF THE RUM-TRAFFIC.

The Satania Press is sold, body and brains, to the liquor-sellers. Its almost sole business now is to vent their complaints and fulminate their threats. Considering that two or three evenings ago the rum sellers held a general meeting, and affectionately recommended that paper to their fraternity at large, it is no wonder that it is en thusiastic in their behalf, Probably that journal goes to 10,000 or 15,000 rum-shops, whose busi ness the law will affect directly. It is, therefore, a matter of principle with it to embrace the cause of patrons who will stand by it only while their vocation lasts. Hence we look for constant explosions of its virtuous indignation against the new law. We havn't a doubt of their sincerity, and that they will continue just so long as the

patronage of the liquor-dealers holds out. Not content with inciting to riotous resistance to the law, the rum-sellers' organ exhibits the impotence of rage by assailing individuals by name, who had just as much to do with enseting the liquor law as George III. If it suppose that this plan of conducting hostilities will work, it had better try it on awhile. Calling names is a business that generally does n't pay, in the long run, and when it is begun on the one side and retorted on the other, the parties are generally, in the end, about where they started at the beginning. It is best for everybody to keep his temper, and the organ had better take counsel of this reflection when its backers feel very ob-

The liquor dealers have, of late, been remark ably eager to exhibit the immense pecuniary lass the new Prohibitory Bill will eated upon them It has been, over and over again, stated that the amount of capital invested in the rum-traffic, in this City and neighborhood, is some thirty millions of dellars. Tale is a most absurd exaggeration. It needs cutting down, we presume, about four fifthe But let us admit the sum to be ten millions, which must be altogether beyond the real amount. If we go upon the supposition that all imports will cease; that the trade cannot be carried on in any degree, in an illicit manner, under the new law; that it will be cut up, root and branch; and that the capital engaged therein will be totally thrown out of employment, for an ertire year-then the profits of this ten millions will be lest for that time. To be liberal, we will allow that profit to be ten per cent. Tais will give a loss of one million to the dealers and all interested, growing out of the total destruction of the rum trade.

Nobody can pretend that it will take New-York more than a year to find fa'l employment for any money that may be diverted from the channels of this traffic-provided it were totally arrested on the instant. But we are not at all particular as to sums in entering upon a calculation of this nature. A million of dollars is a greater sum no doubt, than can by any possibility be lost by the destruction of the rum selling business in this City and vicinity. But we are willing to call it almost any sum that can be ramed in reason. We can, in any event, show that the g-in which would arise from arresting the traffic must in mensely overbalance the loss.

Is the aret place, the sums paid by tax in the Free States for the support of pauperism alone, cannot be less than 25 cents per head on the whole population. In large cities it is much more, and especially in this. And if we add the private alms given to relieve the destitute in a city like New York, it is multiplied to a far greater extent. The appropriations for our Alme-House Department alone, in this City, approach haifs million. If we add the contributions to our various charitable associations, and those bestowed for the relief of pauperism by individual alms, we cannot possibly reduce the annual tax upon this City and vicinity for that purpose to less than a multion of dollars. Of this sum certainly three-fou the, and probably a much larger portion, is to be charged to intemperance, the direct result of the rum-trade. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year is thus the cost of sustaining the liquor-traffic in this City, viewed in this one aspect alone. This is equivalent to a dead loss of more than ten millions of dollars of capital, which is sunk in maintaining the pauperlam of this City and vicinity, growing out of the rum-traffic. But this is only the beginning of the list of losses arising from this cause. More than one-half of the entire cost of the crimical pro ceedings in our Courts may be fairly charged to rum. One-balf or three-quarters of the cost of our jails, penitentiaries and prisons may be set down as caused by ram. A very large proportion of the fees which go to support our three thousand lawyers may be set down to the score of rum. An immense proportion of the sum paid to our army of physicians may be set down directly to the same cause. Of the robberies committed, a vast proportion are incited by intexicating drinks. Of the eno mous the same besotting cause. Carelesaness and criminal intent both conspire to swell the aggregate fairly chargeable under this head. Of the huge pecuniary losses by ses, we have the testimony of Judge McLean, that more than one-half are caused by the use of spirituous liquors. Here alone millions upon millions are annually engulphed through the operation of the same all-pervading cause. From these, and kindred causes, which we need not step to enumerate, it is but too apparent that the direct annual tax upon this City and its surroundings, growing out of the sale of intoxica ing drinks, is not less than tea millions of dollarswhich is equivalent to the loss of a capital of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In comparison with this prodigious aggregate of wealth, which has to be set aside by this community to sanction the rum-traffic, what becomes of the

paltry loss of one million, or even two millions, which it may cost to get rid of so great a curse? PATENT OFFICE MATTERS.

The fertility of the Yankee mind is preëmipently exhibited in the records of the Patent Office. The number of applications for letters patent which annually pour into the office, have, of late, considerably increased. In 1838, the Office issued about five hundred patents. The annual issue was about the same down to 1849, when it rose to a thousand. At that rate it remained till 1854, when it reached eighteen hundred; and probably more than two thousand patents will bear the date of 1855, as already five hundred have been issued during the first quarter. Thus far, over twelve thousand patents have appeared since 1836. Taking into account that more than one-half of the annual applications have been rejected, it appears that within the last eighteen years, nearly twenty-five thousand persons have strained their mental faculties to contrive some novel means to save the human hand mechanical labor, or enhance its effective ness; to increase the means of communication and intercourse; and, in fast, more or less directly, to bring comfort in all possible shapes within the reach of the many. This is, indeed, an army of genial laborers-for the most part not receiving the henors and rewards of society, which sceept the truit, little thinking of the weary days and ights, the bruised spirits, and toe wan forms involved in its service, so beset with delays and dissppointments.

Every country with patent-laws has done something toward publishing them. France gives, in ber official reports, full descriptions and claims of the patents issued each year, accompanying them with steel engravings, executed in the nighest etyle of art, representing the patented machines in all their details. The same plan has been adopted by the Belgian Government. English and German patents are issued in like manner. The United States, down to 1853, also published on annual Patent-Office Report, which, however, centained merely the claims, with the names of tne invertors, and the titles of their inventions, without anything like a description or illustration by diagrams. Of course, these reports were utterly unintelligible to the people; and the large number which were printed met with their chief demand from the grocers, as wrapping and bagging parer. Except in the office, and even there.

The Franklin Institute Journal Insting the way, gave regular accounts of new investions The Scientific American now publishes, every week, descriptions and engravings, so as to convey a clear idea of their nature. But as it confines itself to a portion only of the patents is sued its sphere is a limited one. Another period ical, started in 1853, published the putents of that year in regular monthly volumes, giving the claims, and short descriptions and engravings together with small wood-cuts; but, being poorly confucted, it broke down in its second year. These wood cuts were bought by Congress on the recommendation of the late energetic Commissioner of Patents, who was doubtless aware of the utter defectiveness of the old plan of getting up the Reports of the office. To him, indeed, belongs the honor of baving made the first efficial step in a matter of so high importance. The Parent Office Report of 1853 made its appearance illustrated with those wood-cute, which, although executed in rather a primitive style, gave, in connection with brief descriptions, a more or less distinct idea of a number at least of the patents thus published. It was favorably received by inventors and the public, who were agreeably surprised at this rare phenomenon of finding a book for the people among the bost of public documents, published by tens of thousands of copies, for Heaven knows what earthly purpose. The head of the office, unremitting in his attention to this subject, did not neglect to co all in his power to develop still furiber ste plan ouce external apon Wa had engravings on copper pistes prepared under his personal supervision, in appropriate style, and faithfully representing all the patented details of the machines on which letters patent were grantel during 1854, together with descriptions of the same-the engravirgs intended to form a volume of themselves Unfortunately, however, this matter was reached by the last Congress too late to be considered with the attention due to the subject. Congress failed, therefore, to make an appropriation to have the copper-plates printed, and, as we understand, resort to wood cuts will again be had. But wood-cuts will never answer the purpose. If the diagrams are done on a small scale, the little details of the machines (which almost invariably are just the very points of the inventions) will be it distinct and unintelligible on account of the defectiveness of even the best wood-cuts. If they are prepared on a scale sufficiently large to overcome this difficulty, they will take up a space which is far beyond the limits of a popular handbook. These are the reasons why they resort to steel ergravings in France, where the art of wood-cutting is as highly cultivated as in any other country. We are convinced that the more practical and popular plan would be to have steel plate engravings of the machines made at the time the letters-patent are granted thereon, publishing them with intelligible and comprebeneive descriptions, in weekly or, at furthest, in monthly editions. That style of engraving would admit of a very small scale, still preserving high distinctness of details; and by following out the plan already adopted in the engravings for 1854, that is by representing merely the patented features and leaving out the rest of the machine, the space occupied by these illustrations could be comparatively small; and, accompanied by descriptions which strictly confine themselves to explaining in the briefess possible seems the patented details, we should have a book which. within a small compass would convey full intelligence of every one of the patents granted, and would seen find eager readers all over the

country. The atvantage of publishing this Patent Office Report weekly, or at least monthly, chiefly lies in the fact that here, where time is money, a small pampblet finds a dozen readers where a voluminous book finds one. Thus, knowledge of inventions would be dissemigated much more readily and widely than ever could be done with annual publications. Beside increasing the expense, in comparison to annual reports, by a mere triffe, if anything, it will serve the inventor, with out any cost to him, as the best advertising medium he can desire; and appearing almost at the same date as his letters-patent, will relieve him of the expensive necessity of bringing his inventions. through the newspapers, to the notice of the

This is a plan which is considerably cheaper, and sppears to us to be far more practical than the one adopted in France or any other country. It is a plan which is demogratic, and serves the interests of the public as well as of inventors, who, recruiting to the number of two thousand a year. alone form a class meriting consideration.

We publish this morning the details of the infamous event reported by telegraph a few days ago, which lately took place at Parkville, Missourd, on the borders of Kansas. This was the destruction, by a mob of Missouri slaveholders, of the press of The Luminary, a newspaper published at that place by George S. Park and W. J. Patterson. The proceedings are of that barbarian character which mark the frequent acts of our slaveholding populations. It seems absurdenough that civilized and Christian communities can be in political fellowship with such lawless vagabonds and ruffians as lead a material existence on the remoter borders of Missouri. We might as well be joined to the people of the Ferjee Islands or to a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, as to them. for all the propriety there is in the connection. To think of a body of men assembling in force to stop free discussion, by destroying a printing office, and threatening the lives of the printers and editors, seems disgraceful and outrageous encuab. But to contemplate the proceedings of the same body when they go on to denounce ministers of the Gospel, and to threaten them with punishment and death, if they dare to pursue their vocation, is sufficient to shock the most spathetic.

We judge that this outrage is preliminary to others of a similar character in Kansas. The war has begun, and we expect to see it go on. We trust the friends of Freedom will maintain their ground. When it is once decided that they will, the end of Slavery is begun. A conflict is inevitable between the opposing forces of Slavery and Liberty, and, apparently, Kansas is to be the battle-ground. The elaveholders have begun a career or gross aggression, and the question is whether it is to be met by resistance or by pusitisatimous submission. The vital question is, what will the people of the Free States do ? Are they to prove cowards and poltroons, or will they show the mettle of free men! If they stand

their ground manfully, we have no fears for the ultimate result. If the first spark is struck, the are will follow, and liberty will triumph. Great events hang upon the doings in Kansas.

A correspondent at Terre Haute, Ind , writes to inform us of a movement going forward in that State for the settlement of Kaneas by freemen. Seven citizens of Vigo County, all in comfortable circumstances, bave just started for the new Territory, im pelled solely by the desire to take part in the pendng strugs le, and more are soon to follow, and that County is but a specimen of the entire State. Illi nois, we are told, is also resolved to do her part in the great work; from these two States from two to three thousand emigrants may be counted on this year, and from Ohio thousands are also to be expected. Indeed, we are confident that if the more populous communities of the East do their duty in premises as thoroughly as their Western brethren, the triumph of freedom will be assured

Our correspondent advises Eastern emigrants for Kenses to try the land route across Iows instead of going down to St. Louis. The suggestion merits examination, but we are not sufficiently well informed to express a definite opinion upon it.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The National Telegraph Line be-tween this City and New Orleans has been placed in excel ent order, and dispatches its business with commendable promptness Yesterday, the Africa's news was placed in New-Orleans by this line, and was shed in the regular evening journals connected with the Associated Press in that and all other cities between Nova Scotia and Louisiana.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

No Change in the State of Affairs in the Crimea. [BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TRLEGRAPH LINE, NO. 21 WALL-ST.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 25, 1855. The Royal Mail's camship Africa, Capt. Harrison from Liverpool on the 14th inst , arrived at this por last night and will be due at Boston by or before noon on Thursday.

April 14, passed American ships Middleses and

Ariel; 17th, passed a brig with Bremen colors, lat. 50 49, lon. 19 39, bound east; 18th, passed R. M. S. Asia, lat. 50, lon. 27 40, from Boston; also, ship Conqueror, bound east. The St. Louis sailed from Southampton for New

York early on the morning of the 13th, having been detained some hours at Havre, on account of the 13th being a boliday. The packet-ship Nonpareil arrived at Liverpool or

the 11th, in fourteen days from Philadelphia. The Russian prize ship Sitks arrived in the Downs

The ship Robert, bound to New Orleans, had put back to Liverpool in a damaged condition, having come in collision off Holyhead with the steame North Carolina, from Philadelphia for L'verpool. The steamer sunk in about ten minutes, but no lives

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Ninth Conference was held at Vienna on the afternoon of the 8th, and lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their in structions. Drouyn de l'Huys and Ali Pasha were present. Nothing whatever is known as to the chances of agreement, nor is it known when the next meeting will be held. It is rumored that the West ern Plenipotentaries are about to quit Vienns-this, however, is considered doubtful. Everything at precent seems at a second still New complications ar ta'ed. It is stat of that Ali Parha's instructions are to assent to the joint protectorate of the Great Powers, but, nevertheless, to express the regret that the Sultan's sovereignty was not redatablished. The question relative to the indemnity for the war is de-

Nothing important had been received from Sevas topol up to April 8th. The positions of both armies were unchanged. Night skire ishes on a small scale continued. The weather was fine and dry. An armistice of three hours had been allowed to bury the dead. The Allies report themselves ready to open a general bombardment of the city.

The Russians have constructed two new batteries and have converted the ambuscades into an advanced

The French are advancing toward the Malakeff works by a serpentine sap Omer Pasha had not marched on the Alms as represented, but had occupied two villages talf a league from Eupatoria, and had enlarged his circle of for ideations to shelter ,000 men. The Allies were sending him that number as rapidly as possible. Ten thousand Egyptians had ed for Eupatoria, and the French reenfe and those from Sardinia . would also land there shortly. An important statement is made that the are charging their tactics in the Crimea, that they are about to fortify and hold as a material guarantee, the aiready strong position of Kamiesch wi h 20,000 men, supported by the fleets. The embarkation of the Sardinian troops would commence from Genos on the 15th, in the English steamers, for Constantinople, and would be reshipped from thence for Eupatoria, to cooperate with Omer.

The Russians have maintained their position on the Chernaya, and are concentrating toward Baidar. Gen. Canrobert's dispatch estimates the loss on th night of the 22d—Russians, 700 killed, 1,500 wounded; French loss, 200 killed, 400 wounded.

The Russian agents at Vienna report a sanguinary engagement on the 26th of March, but advices from the Crimes do not mention such an affair.

The Russian organs say that the women, children and sick are being sent out of Sevastopol into the in-

terior of the Crimes. Disturbances had occurred at Krajova, from per sons illuminating their houses on receiving the news

f the death of the Czar. The French bired steamer Edinburg, and two ships in tow, all loaded with French horses, were lost off

The Tunisian brigade has been sent to Batourn The Russians deay Menchik off's death, but admit

that he is wounded. Two bundred vessels are at Gala'z, for corn The Greek Ambassader arrived at Constantinople

THE BALTIC.

The advanced squadron of the Baltic Flee' reached Eleinore on April 1, and it was supposed it would anchor in Lanariona Harbor until the Baltic became

Advices from Rostock to the 8th say that the navigation of the Baltic would be dangerous for a week or fortnight to come, in consequence of there being so much beavy floating ice. A Russian dispatch from Warsaw says as army of

120,000 men is concentrating in the Baltic Provinces, and that three hundred guns are affect. Two divisions of the Russian Fleet are at Cronstadt,

and one between Sweaborg and Revel.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament is not sitting. It was announced on Friday afternoon that the Government had brought

out a loan. The amount and terms are unknown, but the sum is supposed to be fifteen millions sterling.

Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie would reach Lendon Monday the 16th, and stay one week with the Queen. The tone of the British public is that of extravagant adulation in regard to the event, and is is very different to that with which Napoleon was

treated some years since. The official programms is as follows: Monday Prince Albert goes to Dover to meet the august party. Lunches with them at the Wardes Hotel. Arrives home with them at Windsor in the

Amost immediately after the announcement, the funds

fell to 914.

afternoon. Tuesday morning the Emperor receives the Corp.
Diplomatique. In the evening he attends a grand eptertainment.

Wednesday the Emperor will be lavested with the order of the Garter. In the evening he will attend a grand dinner and ball.

Thurse sy the Emperor will visit the Crystal Pal. ace, and in the evening attend the Opers.

Friday Napoleon will visit London to receive the city address and afterward dise at the Buckinghan

Saturday, the Emperor returns home. The Roebuck Committee adjourned with Parlie ment till the 18th inst.

The propriety of raising the siege of Sevastopol, is freely and favorably talked of.

The Court-Martial for the trial of the officers of the

lost steam frigate Tiger was sitting.

Earl Carlisle has entered on the Viceroyalty of Iraland, and was well received in Dublic. The movement respecting the newspaper stamps is taking a direction in favor of a balf-penny postage stamp. The Brazil mail steamer Solent, at Sauthampton, reports the frigate Constitution at Cape Verde, to leave April 1st, all well, for home.

FRANCE

The Exposition Universalle will open irrevocably on the 1st of May, at Paris. The arrivals of Indian Corn, at Lisbon, had dispelled the fears of bread riots. The provinces were quiet.

The Paris Monitour contains a remarkable official

decument, in which the military conduct of the silied Governments since the opening of the varis explained. It also promises that the various phases, motives and objects of the negotiations shall be made known. The document occupies five columns. It states that the plan of the campaign was, firstly, either to march and meet the Russians on the Balkans; or, secondly, to seize the Crimea; or, thirdly, to land at Odessa, or other point on the Russian coast of the Black Seanot to proceed further than the Danube, unless Austria joined the alliance. Gailipoli was first occupied, with an intention to check the advance of the Russians to Constantin ple; but the retreat of the Russians from Silistria rendered the farther occupation of Gallicoll and Varna unnecessary. The Allies could not have operated in Bessumbia without the aid of Austria, and not to remain inactive, the expectition against Sevas topol was undertaken. The remainder of the document is occupied with pointing out the immenes difficulties of the siege, and exonerating Napoleon, who planned the campaign. It also contains a copy of Marshal St. Arnaud's private instructions. The document has excited much interest at home and abroad, and is regarded as an apology for raising the

SPAIN. The Spanish Government has remitted to London

the documents on which was demanded the recall of Lord Howden, the British Minister, for his interfererce in religious matters. In the Cortez the vote of confidence in the National Guard was carried, and the excitement had ceased, and Madrid was tranquil. The Government has borre wed from capitalists forty million reals, at ten per cent.

GERMANY.

Discentent exists in Hanover against the King's attempt to restore the privilege of the nobles. Note ing from the other States. AUSTRIA

The Emperor of Austria's coronation will take clace on the 18th of August. Sickness is reported in the Austrian army as a reason why it is not ready to take the field.

ITALY The Russian Count Potochi is visiting all the Italian

States, except Sardinla, assuring them of the friendance of negerality from Tuscany and Naples. It is reported that the Doke de Grammont, French Minister at Turin, will proceed to Rome to mediate in the difficulty between the Pope and Sardinia. Napoleou had purchased estates in the Roman territory of Civita Nueva. The Pope has had a narrow escape with his life, from the accidental falling of a beam. Two Caroinals were injured Particulars not to hand.

DENMARK.

The trial of the Ex-Minister before the Supreme Court is postponed till June 4.

St. Petersburg advices are altogether indefinite as

regards politics. They, however, reiterate that Russia will not make concessions. The cholers continues its ravages in St. Petersburg-on the 29th there were 200 deaths. INDIA.

The Overland Mail has been telegraphed. Calcutta dates to the 10th March and Bombay to the 18th. Trade in India was dull. News unimportant.

No intelligence from China. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Paris, Friday Evening.—There is no news of importance. The Funds closed to-day as follows: Fournd-a half per Cents, 94 295; Three, 69f 35e; Bank

Shares, 29 91f. Spain -Advices from Spain to the 19th state that the Militia Law, with Marriga's amendment, had been adopted. Another attempt at an émeute had been repressed

ENGLAND .- No later news from the Crimes. The Times's Paris correspondent writes: "It is rumored "that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60,000 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conference at Vienna."
The last accounts from the Northern ports of Es-

rope show that navigation would probably be quite opened by the 20th inst

Although nothing definite can transpire tid Monday, various statements are bazarded as to the terms of the appounced loan, and £15,000,000 is set down athe sum required.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET -- The business LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—The business in COTTON had again been large but without actinisation or improvement in prices, the market closing temety. The caim was attributed to spinners having laid in a sufficient size it resist an advance. At the opening of the week the demand was active, but toward the close ins format foll loft, the market becoming quieter. The better qualities of Amarican Middle Uplands were in matter thort supply. The week's sales amounted to 13,640 alex, lacibiding 15-80 for expect. The sales on Fidday were 17,000 bales including 4 fet for expect and specification. All the circular repeat the quotations as follows: Fair Orleans, 5,64, Middling, 161 Fair Mobiles 51; Middling, 162 S 162; Fair Orleans, 164, Middling, 161 Fair Mobiles 51; Middling, 162 S 163; Fair Orleans, 5,64, Middling, 161 Fair Mobiles 51; Middling, 162 S 163; Fair Orleans, 5,64, Middling, 161 Fair Mobiles 51; Middling, 162 S 163; Fair Orleans, 5,64, Middling, 161 Fair Orleans, 5,64, Middling,

An exist.

An exist.

An exist.

Liverroot. Breadstuffs Market.—The merket generally quies. Frices are uncharged. The Brokers' Circular are William and Company of the Comp